The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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PRIVILEGE OPENS UP ITS ANCIENT BAG OF TRICKS

The campaign is assuming nation-wide proportions and privilege has re-opened its ancient bag of tricks.

The plan is to alarm the people by howling that the Progressives threaten the constitution.

There are several advantages to this policy, according to the Von Hindenbergs of privilege.

The people may forget the oil jobbery, graft in the veterans' bureau, labor injunctions, waste in the shipping board, Daugherty and Burns, Newberryism and other scandals.

The Von Hindenbergs also hope that their howls will put the stamp of patriotism on professional manipulators and that the Progressives will make the mistake of assuming a defensive position, thus ignoring the wrongs they would correct.

This cry may also serve to defeat the child labor amendment, which they hate most heartily, but expediency compels their silence.

The political agents of privilege are enthusiastic for the time-worn scheme of waving the American flag. This makes explanations unnecessary, may continue them in office, may keep some of them out of jail and line their pockets with contributions that flow into the party treasury.

There is nothing that brings such large contributions as when the Von Hindenbergs shield privilege by shouting "Protect the flag and constitution."

Privilege understands the American mind. Its psychologists and trained observers have long since analyzed the American mind and informed the plunder crowd that the people are fundamentally conservative toward their government; that they have not the slightest notion of discarding democratic ideals and they only ask that the government they believe in, and which they have fought to protect, be permitted to function.

But these facts are ignored by privilege, for if our government is permitted to function as intended, that ends privilege.

That's why privilege so readily responds to the call of its field marshals for funds to "protect the constitution from radicals" whenever social legislation is urged, whenever protest is made against usurping courts, whenever honest officials would protect the country's natural resources and other interests of the people.

In this campaign the agents of privilege have unlimited financial resources. From now on money without limit will be used against La Follette and Wheeler, especially in the middle west, northwest and Pacific coast states.

Most of the southern states are conceded to Candidate Davis. The other old-party candidate, Mr. Coolidge, is not assured such a bloc in the electoral college. He must fight for practically every state outside of New England and north of the Ohio river, with the chances in favor of La Follette in this area.

The rosy claims of old-party managers can not change the fact that they are alarmed. Their candidates have neither record nor platform to cover a long list of misdeeds.

The only hope of the Von Hindenbergs is to beat the drum, bang the cymbals, and howl that only they are patriotic.

LA FOLLETTE BROUGHT FREEDOM INTO LIVES OF MANY WORKERS

Washington, Sept. 20.—Two of Senator La Follette's greatest triumphs in the cause of human liberty are the seamen's law and the La Follette "anti-gag" law.

Both were initiated by Mr. La Follette, in the senate. Both were written into the law of the land after every effort was made to defeat them. Both laws are enduring monuments to the Americanism of their author and are Magna Chartas for the seamen and the civil service employes.

The seamen's act destroyed the long practice of having government officials aid ship owners by arresting and throwing back on the ship any seaman who quit his employment when the ship was safe in harbor. With the right to quit assured, seamen now are not bound to their task nor forced to accept any wage offered. This legislation was opposed by the most powerful influences that privilege could muster, and the international shipping trust joined in opposition because its seamen are likewise affected.

The "anti-gag" law ended a tyranny that President Roosevelt initiated January 31, 1902, when he issued an executive order that "all officers and employes of the United States of every description" were forbidden "either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service."

This order entrenched government bureaucracy by prohibiting employes from exercising their rights as citizens. If a government employe suggested, even indirectly, to any member of congress that working conditions were onerous, he could be discharged.

Later President Roosevelt let it be understood that this did not apply to machinists and other government employes who were organized. It fell with full force on railway employes, clerks, and other workers in the civil service. At that time these employes were sparsely organized and none of them were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In January, 1908, President Roosevelt issued another executive order which strengthened his gag rule.

President Taft followed this craziam by an executive order, November 26, 1909, which prohibited government employes from even complying with a request for information by a member of congress "except with the consent and knowledge of the head of the department," and then the employe could only give such information "through or as authorized by, the head of his department."

In the year 1924 it is inconceivable that two presidents would attach their names to such infamous orders.

The La Follette "anti-gag" law annulled these orders by guaranteeing government employes the right to petition congress and to hold membership in organizations without departmental domination.

These are the kind of battles that "Bob" La Follette has been waging while the defenders of privilege snarl: "Radical!" "Radical!"

DAVIS' HOME STATE BACKS LA FOLLETTE

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 20.—The platform and candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler were indorsed by the West Virginia state federation of labor at the annual convention held in this city.

The convention's action is significant because this is the home state of John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for president, who has been hailed as a special friend of labor, and whose early life, the public is assured, was devoted to the interests of the workers and to the defense of miners.

RAIL UNION CHIEFS IGNORE LABOR BOARD

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The railroad labor board is again ignored by representatives of the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen, and their leaders must twiddle its thumbs until it secures a court order commanding these workers to appear before its august presence.

The railroad workers have a wage dispute with western railroads. The managers would refer the matter to the labor board, but the workers insist the board is partisan.

When the case was called by the board, officials of the railroads were present, but the brotherhoods were represented by counsel, who presented identical letters from the brotherhood officials. Attached to them was a copy of their protest and refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the board, which they termed a "biased tribunal."

Starting with the shop men's strike, the history of the railroad labor board is an interesting study of how public opinion and court decisions have been used by the railroads to nullify their purpose. When the strike started, the managers and newspapers declared that refusal to obey the board's mandate constituted a "defiance of government." When the workers asked the courts to rule that the labor sections of the transportation act, providing against discrimination of trade unionists and in favor of company "unions" be enforced, the courts held, and the same newspapers agreed, that the board is only vested with "moral" powers.

The board and the railroads now want the board to have "teeth," and the court's ruling will be awaited with interest.

FEDERAL COURT GUARDS ALIEN PUG

Is a prize fighter more important than workers who would improve their living standards?

Two prize fighters in Jersey City arranged to maul one another a few minutes for $100,000 apiece, when Federal Judge Runyan was asked by civic and reform organizations to issue a warrant for one of the pugs, who was charged with white slave practices.

While insisting that the law was violated, attorneys for the civic organizations admitted that their purpose was to stop the fight.

The judge indignantly refused to make the warrant and rebuked the reformers for attempting to use his court to prevent "a contest which under the laws of the state of New Jersey is declared to be entirely legal."

Would the honorable court rebuke an employer who asked for an injunction to prevent him in breaking a strike of wage workers? Strikes are recognized by the law of the land.

While one case is criminal and the other is a matter for the equity court, Judge Runyan's point applies to both. The employer never acknowledges his purpose to break a strike, but that is why he asks for an injunction. He knows it, the court knows it, and the workers know it.

Are not wage workers who strive to raise living standards entitled to at least the same consideration as an alien prize fighter who is charged with violation of the Mann white slave law?

WOMEN FOES OF CHILD LABOR DEFEND FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Washington, Sept. 20.—Definitely contradicting certain statements of child labor amendment opponents, and answering their contentions in detail, the 18 national organizations composing the women's committee for the children's amendment have published a ratification text book for use in the state elections campaign.

The women, the text book declares, have no illusions about the struggle before them. Opponents are trying to defeat ratification by spreading misinformation about the amendment and that it will do.

The text book contradicts the amendment opponents on all of their main points. Setting forth what the amendment is and does, the text book emphasizes what it is not and does not do, among other points, these:

The amendment is an enabling act, not a statute. To become effective it must be followed by a federal statute for the purpose, but congress is without power to enact, as demonstrated by two adverse decisions of the supreme court of the United States.

It grants power to congress hereafter to make laws against the exploitation of childhood at premature or injurious labor.

In other words, it enables congress to fix a reasonable minimum standard for the employment of children, a minimum determined by the majority sentiment of the nation as expressed through their representatives in congress.

It enables congress to deal with interstate exploitation which state laws cannot reach; where, for instance, employers in states that have no child labor law, not in the enabling act, for children to do, or employ children who for seasonal industries migrate from state to state.

It makes it possible for high standard industries and states with good child labor laws to protect their children without the disadvantage of unfair competition from low standard industries and backward states.

But the amendment does not itself prohibit anything, and is not in itself a regulatory measure.

Being a constitutional amendment, it is broad and general in its terms, as a constitutional amendment should be. It exempts no occupations—such as agriculture and domestic service (of which the opposition seeks to make much)—because the place to make exemptions is in the subsequent child labor law, not in the enabling act.

It prescribes no particular kind of law for congress to enact, except that the law shall not invade the states' rights, which congress shall have no authority.

It does not prohibit the labor of children up to 18 years of age, nor does it contemplate a federal law controlling general prohibition up to 18 years of age.

It does make possible, however, federal laws similar to many existing state laws, regulating employment of boys and girls of 16 and 17, as well as the more younger ones, in hazardous occupations and at night work and for overlong hours.

It gives congress no power the states do not now have.

It takes away no power the states have to raise their child labor standards.

COURTS' WIDE POWERS SHOULD BE CHECKED

Wheeling, W. Va., Sept. 20.—A plea that the United States supreme court's policy of invalidating laws be checked featured an address by James Duncan, first vice president of the A. F. of L., at the annual convention of the West Virginia state federation of labor.

The trade unionist said there are two methods to check the court's policy—one by constitutional amendment and the other to provide that a large number of votes than a majority be necessary to set aside an act of congress.

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with five-to-four decisions of the supreme court," Mr. Duncan said, "as child labor law, which was recently declared unconstitutional, as interference with the states' rights, is an example. Some eight or nine important decisions of somewhat similar character have been reached the same way. Thus one justice of the supreme court has more power than the president of the United States.

"To an old campaigner who has watched the struggle for human rights for many years, the suggestion that we leave matters of this kind to the states to solve sounds wearisome. We have too much evidence on the way some states handle—or fail to handle —this issue. There are states that have splendid child labor laws, while others, whose products come in direct competition with those of the progressive states, leave the child unprotected."

LA FOLLETTE INDORSED BY TEXTILE WORKERS

New York, Sept. 20.—The candidacy of La Follette and Wheeler was indorsed by the convention of the United Textile Workers of America, at their convention in this city.

The convention devoted much time to conditions in the textile industry, which is being met by an increase in certain quarters to lower wages.

GOVERNOR IS CHECKED

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 20.—Printers in the state printing office are immune from governor Richardson's economy program, and wages have been raised $5 a week. Under the law rates are based on the commercial shops in this city. The union secured a $5 advance through arbitration, and this summer they increased the wage of state printers.

The governor's "economy" has hit the social welfare departments of the state. Big business is pleased, as the tax rate will be lowered, it is claimed.

RAILROAD VALUATION STARTS LONG FIGHT

Washington, Sept. 20.—The long fight of the railroads against the valuation system of the interstate commerce commission has taken a new angle and the matter is now before the District of Columbia supreme court. The preliminary fight for this appearance in the United States supreme court, which probably means years of litigation.

The fight revolves around the commission's valuation of the Kansas City Southern railroad for the purpose of setting rates. The commission made its first decision in July, 1919, when it ruled that the property had a tentative value of $49,445,907. The railroad management insists that its property is valued at practically twice that amount, and that the commission considered only its physical value and not its intangible values, such as good will and earning capacity. If the latter claim is upheld, high rates are justified.

The railroad managers insist that the value should be based on the market value of their property, while the commission claims that the value should be based on the amount of money actually expended.

These two theories appear in every rate-making proposal and the final decision will have a far-reaching effect.

CANADA PRESS SYSTEM TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE

Hamilton, Ontario, Sept. 20.—Refusing to include in arbitration the management's demand for wage reductions, organized telegraphers struck today by the Canadian press system throughout the Dominion suspended work. The union asked wage increases and the company proposed reductions ranging from $3 to $7 a week, based on population at the place of employment.

The union announced its willingness to arbitrate the dispute as between the present scale and the proposed increase, but refused to jeopardize their present living standards, which the workers insist are now too low.

On the company's refusal to participate in arbitration under these conditions, the strike was called.

PROFITS IN MACHINE GUNS

Cleveland, Sept. 20.—The dispute as to who invented the Lewis machine gun will be carried to the United States supreme court. Involved in the case is world war profits that aggregate $20,000,000. The suit is brought by J. N. Lewis, United States army, retired, that he invented the gun has been upheld by the lower federal courts.

ROYAL K. MEEKER RESIGNS

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 20.—Dr. Royal K. Meeker, head of the state department of labor, has resigned to become associated with the international labor office of the League of Nations at Geneva. Prior to that he was United States commissioner of labor statistics from 1913 to 1920 by appointment of President Wilson.

FIRE FIGHTERS RE-ELECT

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 20.—The convention of the International Association of Fire Fighters unanimously re-elected President Baer and Secretary-Treasurer Richardson for two years. Philadelphia was selected as the next convention city.

NAVY YARD EMPLOYES SUBMIT LIVING WAGE

Washington, Sept. 20.—Navy yard employes in Philadelphia, backed by post office clerks and organized federal employes in declining to accept President Coolidge's preliminary ruling that wages generally have increased more than living costs.

"So far as the navy yard workers are concerned, the president is in error," said President Alifas of the metal trades department of the International Association of Machinists. "The machinists' wages have increased on an average but 60 per cent. The president says that living costs are now 69 per cent above pre-war days, so that on the face of his statement we are entitled to a 9 per cent wage increase."

The machinists will emphasize this point before the navy yard wage board, composed of three navy officials.

ENGINE EFFICIENCY WILL SAVE GASOLINE

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Gasoline will be saved by increased efficiency of the auto engine within the next decade, said T. A. Boyd of Detroit, Mich., in an address to the American chemical society.

At present, under the most favorable conditions, the utilization of gasoline for automobile is less than 15 per cent efficient," Mr. Boyd said.

"A gallon of gasoline contains enough energy to run a flivver 450 miles on a level paved road if it were possible to utilize all of the energy that could be obtained by burning this amount of gasoline.

BACK LA FOLLETTE

Lansing, Mich., Sept. 20.—The Michigan branch of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen have declared in favor of La Follette and Wheeler.

"PROGRESSIVES INSIST OUR GOVERNMENT FUNCTION"

New York, Sept. 20.—The Progressive movement is but a demand that our government function as the fathers intended, declared Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., at a La Follette-Wheeler meeting in this city. The text of Mr. Morrison's address follows:

The present Progressive movement is but a phase of the constant struggle of the people for a better day and a larger life.

The forces that are opposed to the Progressive hosts are the same that opposed Jefferson and Lincoln.

The names and the methods of these forces change, but their essence remains. Our struggle is not a partisan struggle. We are advancing no new theories in government. Rather do we demand that our government shall function as it was intended it should.

We are opposed to self-ordained groups seizing the machinery of government and through their economic power, their control of educational forces, the courts, the people's credit and the nation's finances, take unto themselves those rights and privileges that belong to all the people.

In this contest, I am happy to say, the organized wage workers of the entire country are taking a leading part. For the first time in our history labor stands united to reward those who are true to the democratic ideal and to punish those who are faithless to this ideal.

Never since the days of reconstruction, such enthusiasm among the workers. National and international unions, state organizations, central bodies and local units of the American Federation of Labor are practically as one in this great movement.

This solidarity must be maintained. I am not unmindful of the power and resourcefulness of privilege. Through bitter experience labor knows how this power, which has been exhibited by injunction courts, cossacks and gun men and a misrepresenting press that has warped the public mind.

Let no Progressive be lulled that privilege has brought all its reserves into this campaign that will not and until the first week in November. It is the duty of everyone after this evening and similar groups, to do their utmost in carrying the message of progress and democracy to their fellow citizens.

Let it be understood that there are not three divisions of citizens in this campaign. There are but two—the Progressives and privilege, though privilege has divided for the time being into two sections, but these will unite at the final test, just as surely as water seeks its level.

The strategy of privilege in the Progressive states beyond the Mississippi appears to be to terrify the populace that any interference with our courts or our economic life is an attack on property and is preliminary to revolution.

The Republican candidate for vice president, and founder of that union-smashing organization known as the Minute Men of the Constitution, is making lurid predictions of revolution in the northwest and is asking if the Progressive candidate believes the American people are fools.

Mr. Dawes could well put that question to himself. Does he imagine that the people are ignorant of the historic fact that the constitutional fathers rejected, on several occasions, every attempt to empower courts to review or pass upon acts of the congress?

The effort to terrify the people will fail. The people have a higher regard for our judicial system than has the Evanston gentleman and his associates, who look upon the courts as a dollar protector and an institution to break strikes through the injunction process.

The Progressives would save the courts from themselves by insisting that they occupy the place in our governmental system the fathers intended.

The workers declare that no one should be immune from law violation, whether it be a man who loaned $1,250,000 to deceive bank examiners, or whether it be a striker who throws a brick at a strikebreaker.

But we do oppose a system whereby the bank wrecker escapes and a striker is prohibited from pitching a plant because an employer says he is liable to throw a brick.

If the logic of the injunction judge and his defenders is given force, and when the government is wrong, and we should abolish all law-making and law-enforcing machinery so that the people may be ruled by injunction judges.

To make the workers alone victims of the injunction judge is a class procedure of the wickedest kind.

We must remember, my friends, that democratic ideals and privileges, just as they are won, must be given force, and what influence and power it possesses, it can enforce these orders. It has threatened unemployment to its wage workers; it has threatened loss of credit to business men; it has "rigged" the market for the farmer.

Our movement depends on the individual, and just as we devote every energy, just as we contribute funds, distribute literature and interest our fellow men and women so that our interest will we make certain the election of La Follette and Wheeler.

12-Hour Day In Federal Service Is Not Mentioned by President

Washington, Sept. 20.—In his Labor day speech the president expressed pleasure at what he termed the "abolition" of the 12-hour day and seven-day week in the steel and box board industries, and now President Steward of National Federation of Federal Employes tells him he overlooked the 12-hour day and the seven-day week in the government service.

In an open letter, President Steward reminded the chief executive that the 12-hour day and the seven-day week exists "for many civilian employes, such as the tenders of government locks, keepers of lighthouses and many custodial employes."

Objection is recorded by the trade union executive to the president's statement that "one of the outstanding features of the present day is that American wage earners are living better than at any other time in our history" and that the standard of living, in terms of money, "is now only 69 per cent above the level of 1913."

"These are grimly tragic words to the thousands of federal employes whose average increase in pay since 1913 has not exceeded 25 per cent and who have had to carry the difference by lowering their standard of living or other equally un-American expedients," Mr. Steward said.

"May we ask what steps you, Mr. President, as chief executive of a business employing more than half a million civilian workers, are taking to bring the wage level of the employes under your charge up to a point reasonably comparable with the increased cost of living?"

President Steward declared that civilian federal employes are alive to their obligation to remain faithful to their appointed tasks, depending upon reason and argument to obtain redress for their grievances. "This certainly implies a like obligation upon their employer to deal fairly by them," the trade unionist said.

"In view of your statement to the workers of the United States," continued Mr. Steward, "we urge upon you to recommend to the congress at its next regular session the immediate taking of such legislative steps as may be necessary to adjust the compensation and working conditions of the low-paid civilian federal employes, in accordance with recognized standards and the existing cost of living.

"An expression of such intention from you at this time would be most heartening to the army of civilian workers who have been penalized by the mounting cost of living without adequate recognition from the employer whom they have so faithfully served."

CHURCH MAN DECRIES LABOR INJUNCTION

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 20.—To end the abuse of the injunction in labor disputes is the workers' greatest problem, said Rev. Fr. J. W. Maguire of St. Victor's college, in an address to the annual convention of the Illinois state federation of labor.

"Originally, in England, injunctions were court orders issued where no law applied to certain conditions or emergencies," said the clergyman. "The purpose was to protect the rights of the poor and the oppressed, but now the injunctions are often issued restraining persons from doing things that would be perfectly lawful.

"Workers are enjoined against picketing, against payment of strike benefits, against assembly of men, and when the judge becomes the judge, jury and executioner, whereas our government is founded on the principal of the three branches—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial."

In discussing the veto power of the supreme court, Circuit Judge Charles Searles of Rock Island, reminded the delegates that federal judges are not appointed for life and they are not accountable to the people. He referred to the assertion of former President Taft as chief justice of the supreme court after he had been repudiated by the people, of his right to elect him president. In that election Mr. Taft carried two states—Vermont and Utah.

LA FOLLETTE TICKET FAKED IN NORTHWEST

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Alarmed at the growing La Follette strength in the state of Washington, the Republicans are attempting to confuse voters by filing several so-called "La Follette" tickets.

In a telegram to the La Follette headquarters in this city, the manager of the La Follette forces in Washington said:

"Republicans exhausting every resource to confuse voters. Attempting to get another group elected to run as 'La Follette independent progressive party,' another as 'La Follette independent party,' and still another group to get on as 'La Follette state party,' without electoral candidate."

The telegram states that "we are taking legal steps to oppose all efforts to misuse La Follette's name or title, progressive party or official ballot."

PROFITS IN STOCK FEED

New York, Sept. 20.—The American milling company, manufacturer of food for horses, cattle and poultry, has declared a 22 1-3 per cent stock dividend. In December last year the company declared a 50 per cent stock dividend and a cash dividend of 19 per cent. In June this year a 5 per cent cash dividend was declared on the doubled capital stock.

CAN BUNCO STEERERS FOOL PUBLIC AGAIN?

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Can the bunco steerers fool the public again? asks Dave Evans, editor of the International Steam Engineer, published by the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

"With labor's political parties waging a sham battle of words during the campaign, but playing practically the same game when elected to power," said Editor Evans, "it is not surprising that the masses of the people have become disgusted and disgruntled with both. They are tired of simply turning out one to put the other in.

"The result is headed for a landslide and Wheeler is assuming formidable proportions throughout the country. The people are righteously indignant protest against the subversion of the people's government to the domination of selfish privilege, both in both political parties, and consolidated as a definite issue by plain evidence of that domination by the two old parties, the independent movement has already gained a mighty momentum. It has upset all the old political dopes of the double-headed big business party which thought it had everything fixed.

"From present indications, among the rank and file of both political parties in every state, it is safe to say that it is not at all unlikely that the people of this country may succeed next November in recovering some control of their national government.

"Such a result will depend upon whether the millions of progressive thinkers throughout the land will vote as they think, or whether they will be hypnotized by the lurid words of the party bunco-steerers who, as usual, will promise them anything if they will only again vote the regular party tickets of the Wall street dynasty."

COMPANY "UNION" AIDS WAGE CUTS

Manchester, N. H., Sept. 20.—The company "union" of the Amoskeag manufacturing company is aiding that textile corporation to reduce wages. So-called "leaders" of the textile workers, who have been selected by the corporation, are in consultation with the management, while the long roll of the file of workers are voiceless. The company "union" was established following a long strike in which the workers were defeated. Recently the management issued speeding up orders and these employes have been forced to almost double their output. With this sweating system firmly entrenched, the workers are handed wage cuts that may average 12½ per cent.

CIVIL WARS HURT TRADE

New York, Sept. 20.—Business is grumbling that civil wars throughout the world is hurting trade. The ruction in China has practically exports to that country at a standstill, except in silver. Large shipments of that metal is forced to the United by American mine owners, and is used to pay the soldiers in both Chinese armies. A large demand for goods to assert if paid in paper that might prove valueless. The American tobacco trust is hit hard by conditions in China.

Upheavals in Honduras and Brazil, and disorders in Ecuador and Chile are also interfering with American shipments.

FOOD COSTS HIGHER

Washington, Sept. 20.—Compilations of the United States bureau of labor statistics of food costs in 18 of the 51 cities included in the insurance report show that 13 of the 18 cities reported increases from July to August, 1924. Atlanta, Louisville, Norfolk and Providence led with 2 per cent. Five other cities reported a decrease, Indianapolis and St. Paul leading with 2 per cent.

MORE DEATHS IN INDUSTRY

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 20.—There were 145 death claims filed in the five offices of the state workmen's compensation bureau during August. This represents an increase of four deaths over the previous month.